

**DORDEREAU FORGED
BY ESTERHAZY**

At the Command of His Superior Officers.

DREYFUS' GUILT CERTAIN

He Says, But There Was Not a Vestige of Proof.

HAD TO BE MANUFACTURED

And Esterhazy an Obedient Soldier—Revision Decision Monday—What Is Expected of Piquart.

London, Sept. 24.—The Observer this morning continues its Esterhazy revelation, begun last Sunday, in a long article, the most salient feature of which is Colonel Esterhazy's disclosure, made, it is asserted, in the presence of more persons than one, that he was the author of the famous Dreyfus bordereau, which he wrote "at the request of Colonel Sandherr, now dead."

It was intended, he said, "to constitute material proof of Dreyfus' guilt. It was known through a French spy in the service at Berlin that certain documents had reached the German general staff which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. It was a list of these documents which constituted the bordereau. Dreyfus had been tested in several ways. For instance, a plan for the concentration of troops on the southern frontier had been dictated to him, quite fantastic. A short time afterwards our spies in Italy informed us that the Italian staff was making modifications in the fortifications around Nice which corresponded to the changes announced in the imaginary scheme dictated to Dreyfus."

"Then Dreyfus managed to spend long holidays in Alsace without being apparently found out by the German authorities—a very suspicious sign, for it was almost impossible for a French officer to remain for any length of time in the conquered provinces without being found out. In fact, there was considerable proof against Dreyfus before the trial took place, but no material proof."

"Colonel Sandherr, who was an Alsacian, like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic, determined to forge his proof. He was convinced of the accused man's guilt, but it was necessary for the purposes of the court martial that documents should exist."

"I was attached to the intelligence department, my duty being to watch the movements of military attaches accredited by the powers of the triple alliance."

"When Colonel Sandherr told me to write out the bordereau, I did so without the slightest compunction. I am one of those men who, soldiers by profession, cling to old medieval traditions of military discipline. When I received an order I obeyed it implicitly and without question. I wrote the bordereau because Colonel Sandherr told me to. I knew, of course, the purpose it was intended to serve. I knew I was committing a forgery, but I also knew that all intelligence departments in all countries were run on precisely the same principle, and it was impossible to achieve the results in any other way."

"In the Von Tausch case, for instance, which made so great a sensation in Germany, Major Von Tausch confessed to having committed forgery, adding that that same day he had been ordered by the Berlin staff to do so. He was committed in connection with other matters. Therefore the court attempted to silence him. It ultimately received the minimum punishment prescribed and has since been released long before his time."

"It is nearly always necessary to manufacture material evidence in order to be punished because otherwise they would not be punished. The bordereau having been written, it became necessary to give it the indisputable air of an authentic document as you know it was supposed to have been stolen from the German embassy. Colonel Schwabach, formerly German military attaché in Paris, did not even seem to be. What he said was perfectly true. The bordereau was handed by an agent of our intelligence department to the porter of the German embassy, who was a spy in our service. The porter gave it to another agent named Gasse, and by him it was brought to the intelligence department and there deposited and numbered as a document obtained from the German embassy in the usual course. It thus received its official baptism."

"It was exclusively upon the evidence of the bordereau that Dreyfus was condemned. The document was private, shown to the officers of the intelligence department, but it was never shown to the court martial during the trial, with the object of convincing the judges should they show signs of wavering. It was the letter containing the phrase 'Je salue de D.' This letter, which is genuine and was really written by Colonel Schwabach, did not refer to Dreyfus at all. The general staff was absolutely aware of the fact that 'D.' was a certain Duffieu, a building contractor, who years before had supplied the German attaché with plans of the fortifications near Nice."

The commander was asked that the case against him was based in defiance of all law and justice. He said the whole case was based on the case was no other than the wife of Colonel Fery Du Ciam."

ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN.
An alarming situation in France, says the Atlantic of Europe. The excitement is increasing rapidly, new revelations and developments are expected, and a military coup d'etat would not surprise anybody. The weakness of M. Brisson, the premier, over the affair of Lieutenant Colonel Piquart, who is now in secret confinement in the military prison of Cherbourg, placed there apparently without the knowledge of the government, and in spite of the fact that he was in the hands of a civil court, has disgusted even his own personal friends, who call him a coward and a dolt, while the enemies of his revision of the Dreyfus case accuse him of being a hypocrite and of having sold

himself to a Dreyfus syndicate, an organization which is undoubtedly existing. General Zurlinden, who is once more military governor of Paris, with the cognizance of General Chanoinne, who succeeded the latter as minister of war, acted entirely without reference to the premier. M. Brisson, who, with a majority of his colleagues, was completely dumfounded at his proceedings. The supporters of the cabinet declare that M. Brisson, in order to save the constitution, should dismiss General Chanoinne and General Zurlinden and even bring action for treasonable conduct. Only bold action will secure the supremacy of the civil law.

One satisfactory feature of the prosecution of Colonel Piquart is that the war office has engaged to give him an open trial, which M. Brisson insisted upon transfer to the military prison of Cherbourg. The friends of Colonel Piquart declare that if he is publicly tried he will throw floods of light upon the whole mystery. In an interview, a former parliamentary aide, who has figured in all the political events in France since 1893, published in today's Daily News, is quoted as expressing opinions regarding the role which President M. Faure is playing, confirming previous statements on the same subject. He says that General Zurlinden enjoys the full confidence of the French president, who is in love with military glamor. President Faure, he adds, has but to say the word and have France at his feet, and he rather says, if he does not say this word, and declares himself in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case, he will have the whole French mob in his and cry against him, and he will have to go. But if, in order to oppose a revision of the presidency, the national assembly, or congress, for the election of president, will meet at Versailles within twenty-four hours and M. Faure will be re-elected by a crushing majority of those who are hostile to a revision. He will then form a ministry with M. Barthou as premier, and with an ambitious, strong general at the head of the war office, he will be able to do what he likes with France.

TOMORROW WILL DECIDE.
Paris, Sept. 24.—It was officially announced this afternoon that the civil commission which has been examining the documents in the Dreyfus case, with the exception of those relating to the government's responsibility, will meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock, for and against revision, and the government considers that this division gives it full liberty of action and also of responsibility. Therefore, the government has decided to wait until Monday, when a cabinet meeting will be held and a decision will be arrived at. The cabinet met today and decided to postpone its decision on the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, owing to the absence from the meeting of the minister of finance, M. Poyrat, and the minister of agriculture, M. Vigier.

FRANCE RATHER SWAP

Fashoda for "Something Equally Good" Than Lose It for Nothing.
London, Sept. 24.—The impatience here to learn the outcome of the journey of General Sir Herbert Kitchener to Fashoda, in the Sudan, is growing. It is no longer a matter of when he will arrive, but whether he will return at all. The British government today received the news from the first of his aides, Major Sir Herbert Kitchener, who has returned to the Sudan, but only the fact that he had captured some small boats was allowed to leak out.

Let it be remembered that the news from General Kitchener was dated when he was only half way towards Fashoda, and consequently it was of small importance.

The British war correspondents returned to London yesterday evening. They speak indignantly of the cavalier treatment they have been subjected to by General Sir Herbert Kitchener. They say that they were kept in the dark as to everything that was going on and they add that their messages were mutilated by the censor.

It leaked out this week that General Kitchener had a narrow escape from death from treachery during the battle of Omdurman. He was dining with his staff in front of a Sudanese battalion, which was advancing, when at least a dozen bullets whizzed past his head. General Kitchener galloped away as fast as he could and was sent to the officer commanding the battalion. There is no doubt the perpetrators were some of the recently killed deserters. The city corporation has decided to present General Kitchener with the freedom of the city and a sword of honor.

The Earl of Minto, the new governor general of India, has appointed Major Drummond, of the Scots Guards, who has just returned from the Sudan, to be his military secretary, and he has appointed Lieutenant W. F. Lascelles, of the Scots Guards, and Lieutenant H. C. Graham, of the Coldstream Guards, to be his aides-de-camp.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.
Washington, Sept. 24.—Nominations for congress: First Connecticut, E. V. Stevens, Republican; First Pennsylvania, Michael B. Doyle, Democrat; Third Pennsylvania, William McKee, Democrat; Fifth Pennsylvania, James A. Walsh, Democrat; Fifth Pennsylvania, Frank D. Wright, Democrat; Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Martin E. O'Connell, Republican; Second Pennsylvania, Wm. H. Hale, Democrat.

Eighteenth New York, John A. Ketchum, Republican; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Charles F. Streib, Democrat; Thirty-Six Pennsylvania, I. M. Hoover, of Hooverville, Democrat; Nineteenth Pennsylvania, J. P. Lewis, Republican; Fifth Alabama, Douglas Smith, of Randolph, Republican.

Media, Pa., Sept. 24.—Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison was today nominated for congress by the Democratic conference of the Sixth district.

**TEDDY IS WORKING
HIS RABBIT'S FOOT**

At Saratoga, Where Delegates Are Already

GATHERING FOR TUESDAY

Independent Nomination Regretfully Declined.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Republican state convention will not meet until next Tuesday, but many delegates and politicians and managers are already on the ground.

Senator Platt, who is here, declined to be interviewed, except to say: "Mr. Roosevelt is still a candidate and will, I believe, be nominated."

The Roosevelt people were giving away buttons tonight, to which are attached rabbits' feet, with this inscription: "You can't stop Teddy's luck. This rabbit was killed a midnight in the dark of the moon, on the grave of a cross-eyed Spaniard on San Juan Hill, Cuba."

INDEPENDENTS CAN'T GET HIM.
New York, Sept. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt tonight issued a statement in which he declined to accept any nomination as independent might offer him. It would be an injustice to his associates, he said. The statement, in the form of a letter to John J. Chapman, follows:

"I hesitate to write you while the independent nomination has not been formally offered, but I am now receiving so many questions as to my intentions in the matter that I am not willing to wait longer."

"My name will probably be presented for governor at the Republican state convention at Saratoga. If I am nominated it will be on the same ticket with those who are named for the other state offices. The Republican party will have congressional and legislative tickets in the field. National issues are paramount this year; very few municipal officers are to be elected."

"The candidates will be my associates in the general effort to elect a Republican governor. Republican congressmen who will support President McKinley and the cause of sound money, and a legislature which will send to the senate a Republican United States senator. It seems to me that I would not be acting in good faith toward my fellow candidates if I permitted my name to head a ticket designed for their overthrow—a ticket, moreover, which cannot be put up because of objection to the character or fairness of any candidate, inasmuch as no candidates have yet been nominated."

"I write this with great reluctance, for I wish the support of every Independent. If elected governor, I shall strive to serve the state as a whole and to serve my party by helping it to serve the state. I should greatly like the aid of the Independent vote, and I appreciate the importance of the Independent vote, but I cannot accept a nomination on terms that would make me feel disloyal to the principles for which I stand, or at the most of acting with what seems to be bad faith toward my associates."

"Again expressing my hearty appreciation of the honor you wish to confer upon me, and my regret that it comes in such shape that I do not see my way clear to accept it, I am, very sincerely yours, 'THEODORE ROOSEVELT'."

Colonel Roosevelt left tonight for his home in Oyster Bay. Before his departure he said that he had given out no statement regarding his residence at Saratoga, New York state, for the reason that he had been unable to see Ellen Root, who has the papers, including copies of his correspondence, which, he said, would show that he intended to give up his residence in this city, but not in Oyster Bay, only in order to avoid being compelled to pay taxes in both places. He stated further that as Mr. Root is a delegate to the state convention, that gentleman may wish to lay the papers before the convention rather than make a public statement at the present time.

ONLY A FICTION OF LAW

Was Roosevelt's Declaration of Washington Citizenship.
New York, Sept. 24.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt talked tonight at length about the claim put forward by the adherents of Governor Black that he (Roosevelt) is not eligible for the governorship by reason of an affidavit filed with the commissioner of taxes.

"You may be sure," the colonel said to a World reporter, "that the talk of my being disqualified is all a fiction. The paper does not affect my standing as a citizen in the least. I signed that paper only to avoid paying double taxes, in Washington and New York, on my personal property. When I found I was assessed in both places I wrote to my lawyer, Mr. Root, asking him what I should do. I told him I would not lose my citizenship in New York for anything, and in my letter I repeatedly said that I would not consent to do anything that would affect my domicile. I shall ask Mr. Root to make the letters public. They were not written for publication, and are in a decidedly colloquial style, but I would rather have them made public than be misunderstood in the matter."

"Well, my lawyers fully understood my wish in this and they assured me that signing this paper would in no way affect my citizenship in New York. They told me the same thing now. They said at the time that the constitution provides that no one shall lose his citizenship in any state because he is in Washington attending the duties as a public official."

"It is all poppycock for any one to say that I have lost my citizenship in New York."

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The following statement was given out by the executive chamber tonight, with the sanction of the governor:

**TOO MUCH MANANA
DOWN AT HAVANA**

Can't Possibly Evacuate Before February 28.

BUT M'KINLEY IS SURE

That December 13 Will Give Ample Time.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—The officials here are watching with interest the progress being made by the military commission in Havana in securing the evacuation of the island. The commission has been making reports to the war department, but the later reports will be likely to have more definite details as to procedure. It seems that the Spanish side had said that they could not begin the evacuation of the island until the first of November, and that it could not be completed before February 28 next.

CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Trying to Unite, But Each Wants to Be the Union.
Managua, Nicaragua, Sept. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The delegates who are daily holding meetings at this place for the purpose of deciding upon the articles of the constitution to be formulated for the proposed "United States of Central America," to be composed of the states of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, have had several sessions. The representatives of Nicaragua and Honduras are voting in some instances solidly, or nearly so, in opposition to the views of the delegates from Salvador.

One contention was in regard to the finances of the proposed federal government. All the delegates conceded that the federal government should control the customs houses and collect the duties but the Salvador delegates declared that one half of the duties collected from their states should be returned to Salvador, because that country imported as much, or more, as Nicaragua and Honduras combined. The convention voted against this, however, but the next day a disruption was evident from a contest published in the newspapers by the Salvadoran delegates, the convention agreed, in order to smooth matters over, that one half the revenues collected by the federal government through the customs houses in each state should be paid to that state. The Salvador representatives are evidently not satisfied with several articles that they have adopted over their votes by the other delegates. The members of the convention have declared themselves, at present, the sole and supreme exponent of the will of the states of Central America, Honduras and Nicaragua, and, therefore, ignore the dicta of the "United States of Central America," which they appointed through the state government, they were not really elected as they assert, and will not submit the constitution nominally formulated for the states and people, to the people for approval or disapproval.

Many critics of the work of the convention declare that when the president of the states is ordered by the federal government, on its organization in compliance with the new constitution, to deliver to the federal government, the cannons, rifles and munitions of war and soldiers in the various states there will be much opposition and that some of the presidents will delay or refuse altogether to comply with the order and thus prevent the establishment of the United States of Central America. It is believed that the positions and even the lives of some of the presidents of the Central American countries depend solely upon the fact that they vigilantly control their own armaments and soldiers, and that such an act would constitute a crime under the laws of the United States and Spain, of a disposition to consent to a division of the islands. On this point the American peace commissioners have been fully instructed.

As for the statement that Germany was sending 150,000 rifles to arm the insurgents, it was said that the war department that such an act would constitute a crime under the laws of the United States and Spain, and it was not supposed for a moment that there was any truth in it.

REUNION AT PONCA CITY

Old Soldiers Will Assemble September 27, 28, 29 and 30.
Ponca City, O. T., Sept. 24.—(Special.)—The soldiers' reunion which occurs here on September 27, 28, 29 and 30, promises to be the biggest gathering of any in the past four years of the existence of the reunion. Wednesday will be a big day in the reunion. Governor C. M. Barnes, Secretary Wm. M. Jenkins, Territorial Treasurer Frank M. Thompson, School Land Commissioner Chas. Filson, Bank Examiner John M. Pugh and other prominent officials of the country will be present. The reunion is a day for the county and territory. It will be a big day here. The Santa Fe railway has granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from all stations between Newton and Porell.

YELLOW MILL POND MYSTERY

Is a Mystery No Longer, According to a Horrible Theory.
Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 24.—Superintendent of Police Birmingham has issued a statement in which he announces the complete unravelling of the Yellow Mill pond murder mystery. The superintendent says Dr. James Guilford caused the death of Emma Gill by a criminal operation, asserts that the body was discovered in a bath tub at the Guilford house, and named Harry Gray as an accomplice to the extent of being ready to go to the criminal operation.

New York's Exports and Imports

New York, Sept. 24.—The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending today were valued at \$1,004,000. The gold and silver movements at New York during the week ending today: Exports of gold, \$1,121,000; of silver, \$1,000.

Crack Racers Suspended

Baltimore, Sept. 24.—The following gentlemen have been suspended by Chairman Albert Mott of the L. A. W. racing board: "Bail Cooper, McFarland, Stevens, Mosser, Hedstrom, Anderson, Babcock, Terrill and any others training on the suspended track at Berkeley, Cal. are suspended, pending investigation."

Naples, Sept. 24.—The coroner of Venezuela is investigating a case of suicide, and it is feared that it will assume the proportions of that of 1872.

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In view of the alarming state of the Cuban war, which is suffering from lack of food and the inability in the present uncertain conditions for obtaining war, the president decided that he could not extend to the suspension of so much time, therefore he caused the commission to be instructed to demand that the evacuation by the Spaniards begin not later than October 15, and that it be completed by December 13 next. What the result of this demand will be is not yet known, but it is said that the administration is determined to tolerate no dilatory tactics on the part of the Spanish forces in leaving the island, although disposed to permit reasonable indulgence.

Notice has also been taken of the expressed purpose of the Spanish captain general to remove from the island the remains of Christopher Columbus, with part of the surrounding monument. If a monument is not a permanent fixture, then it is hard to decide what to do, and it is possible that attention will be called to the infraction of the terms of the protocol, although this must be done with haste in order to succeed in its object, as the removal is said to be fixed for next Tuesday.

GERMAN STORIES ARE FAKES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—The officials of the war department pronounce to be without foundation the alarming stories coming from sources in San Francisco to the effect that Germany had shown any disposition to arm the Philippine insurgents with a view to inciting them to harass the American army at Manila. The officials stated to be positively untrue the statement that our government had received any such information, or that it was influenced by such in ordering the dispatch last week of 5,000 additional troops to reinforce General Otis at Manila. It is undoubtedly a fact that some apprehension was caused at an early stage of the war by the attitude of the German naval force in Manila harbor, but so far as can be learned that difficulty has been smoothed away and there has been no recurrence of unpleasant incidents in those quarters. Information, scarcely official, yet worthy of credence, has reached Washington to indicate that Germany would much desire a coaling station in the Philippines, preferably taking the island of Palawan for that purpose. But it is not supposed that Germany would undertake to assert any claim in that quarter unless there should be a clear exhibition on the part of the two nations properly interested in the Philippines—the United States and Spain—of a disposition to consent to a division of the islands. On this point the American peace commissioners have been fully instructed.

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MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS

From Camp to Camp, and of the Transports at Sea.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 24.—President C. A. Grison, of the International Navigation company, received a telegram today announcing that the American line steamship Indiana sailed from Manila for San Francisco on September 27, the Ohio on September 28 and the Pennsylvania on September 29. The three ships took troops to Manila. They are due to arrive in San Francisco about October 1, and will immediately load up with soldiers and set sail again for the Philippines to reinforce General Merritt's command.

Board Completed and Its Opening Session Held

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—The commission to investigate the conduct of the war department during the recent conflict with Spain, held its initial meeting in the office of President McKinley at the White House today. There were eight members present, and it was announced that the services of a fifth man were counted upon, though his name was not made public. The eight who were present were: Major General Granville M. Dodge of Iowa, Colonel J. A. Saxton of Illinois, Captain E. P. Howell of Georgia, Major General J. M. Wilson, chief of engineers of the United States army; Hon. Charles Denny of Indiana, late minister to China; ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont; ex-Governor James A. Beaver of Pennsylvania; and Major General M. M. McKim of the army (retired).

The appearance of Governor Beaver as a member of the commission was a surprise, as his selection was not known until he appeared at the White House at the beginning of the session.

The commission spent an hour and a half with the president and then proceeded to the rooms assigned it, at the war department, for the purpose of organizing and beginning work.

The proceedings with the president consisted in the main, of a general exchange of views as to the scope of the commission's investigation, in which the president participated quite freely. He said the members that the organization of the commission had been undertaken at the request of Secretary Alger, and read a letter from the secretary, in which he made the request. The president had put his own views in writing, and read them before proceeding to a formal discussion. In this statement he said that complaints had been directed against the war department, the quartermaster general and the commissary general's departments of the army and he suggested that the conduct of these departments should receive special consideration at the hands of the commission. To this specific request he added that it was his desire that the entire military organization should be reviewed. It appeared necessary, he said, that the committee go to the bottom of the subject in all cases and pro-

**BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.**

Weather For Wichita Today:

Fair; cooler; variable winds

Wichita, Sunday, September 25, 1898

Sun—Rises, 5:51; sets 5:53.

Moon—Sets 12:44

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Esterhazy Confesses Forgery

Teddy's Gubernatorial Boom

Peremptory Tactics With Spain

Turkey Threatened Again

2. Keaton Loses Another Pillar

Murder in the German Army

3. Wichita Livestock Market

Stocks and the Money Market

4. Stabbers Bound Over

Wichita People in the Hold-Up

5. Parade Idea in Politics

How the New Street Cars Will Be

6. Walter Cooley Surprised

Big Crowds at Dold's

7. Talk of the Town

9. Hold-Up Near Kansas City

Venezuela Boundary Case

California Murder Mystery

10. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page

11. Wichita Mystery Clearing

Gossip For Home People

ceed with its work without fear or favor.

"If," he said, in the informal discussion that occurred, "the commission should have difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses or in obtaining access to papers thought to be essential to the prosecution of its labors, I hope the matter will be brought to my attention, when I will do all in my power to overcome the difficulty. I want the commission to have a clear field and I will do all that is possible for me to do to see that it has."

The suggestion was also made to the commission that the first effort should be to secure general information in regard to the organization of the army and the time in which the work was performed.

The president suggested the name of Major Mills of the army, for the position of recorder of the commission.

Secretary Alger's request, as made in the letter read by the president, as for a complete inquiry into the conduct of the war, especially on the lines of the charges published in the newspapers. He said those charges had assumed such magnitude that he did not feel satisfied to have the department rest under them, and that he desired an investigation by me eminent in military and civil life.

Dr. Phineas S. Connor of Cincinnati was announced as the ninth member of the commission. He was at present at today's session, but no doubt was expressed that he would serve. He was selected because of his eminence as a physician, and the president has been anxious from the beginning to secure the services of a medical man, because the medical department of the army is much involved in the charges that have been made.

After the close of the conference at the White House the president expressed his satisfaction with the personnel of the commission, that he believed their investigation would be thorough and their report fair and impartial.

The commission organized by electing Granville M. Dodge chairman and Richard A. Woodbury secretary. Major Mills, the inspector general's office, to be military recorder. The commission adjourned about 1:30 p.m. to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday.

The reason was devoted to method and procedure, nothing definite being reached. It was said that probably the investigation, so far as concerned the examination of witnesses, would be open, with other proceedings, in executive session.

FATAL TRAIN WRECK IN OHIO

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 24.—A special to the Dispatch from Portsmouth, O., says that at 2 o'clock this morning a Norfolk and Western freight broke in two at Franklin Furnace, the two sections coming together again and dishing the train. Richard Halloway of Lynchburg, Va., and Robert Murray of Louisville, Ky., were killed and Perry Mack fatally hurt. The three men were going to Columbus to work in a steel plant. All were injured.

Reconstruction in Santiago

Santiago, Cuba, Sept. 24.—President McKinley has extended the jurisdiction of Military Governor Wood so that it now embraces the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, and has appointed Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Wiley, of the Fifth infantry, to be military governor, with the duty of reorganizing the civil courts and the administration of all civil affairs in eastern Cuba.

Fence Barriers in Chicago

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24.—It has finally been determined to have a fence on the corner of the police station in Chicago, October 11 and 12. Plans for the public have not yet been fully decided on, but it is probable that one or more of the big public parks will be utilized for the purpose. Hundreds of head of cattle and sheep have already been provided by Chicago packers.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24.—The World Press-Citizen's editorial general assembly considered ship business at noon and took the final adjournment. Constitutional changes were under discussion, but were referred to the next assembly, at Columbus, Wis., on Sept. 25.

**SULTAN OF TURKEY
AGAIN THREATENED**

Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy Jointly

DESIGN TO COERCE HIM

In the Matter of the Pacification of Crete.

IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Will Be Sent an Ultimatum, With the Choice of Acceptance or Fight Past the Dardanelles.

Rome, Sept. 24.—Within 24 hours Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy will append their signatures to an agreement for the pacification of the island of Crete, including a plan for coercion of the Sultan into submission. The scheme has for some time been drafted but its enforcement was delayed to invite the participation of Germany, which country declined.

At the beginning of the week the four powers will send an ultimatum to the Sultan of Turkey, summing him to accept the project and informing him that unless he does so measures will be taken to enforce his compliance. The powers have irreversibly decided to settle the Cretan question immediately and will not hesitate to send their fleets to the Dardanelles and beyond if necessary.

London, Sept. 24.—The Cretan question has taken a step towards final solution in the acceptance by the four great powers of Italy's proposals, which include the demoralization of the Turkish troops and the removal of the Sultan's influence in Crete. The admirals of the powers in Cretan waters have decided that the ring leaders of the recent assassins are to be tried before a court martial composed of British officers.

FRENCH ARMY ABOUT RIGHT

But Yankees Exceed in Intelligence and Numbers.
London, Sept. 24.—General Staff, the United States military attaché here, has returned to London after following the French army maneuvers. He said in an interview:

"I am profoundly impressed by all I saw. The French officers showed more interest in their profession than any officers I have met elsewhere. The men were perfectly trained and hardy, but, as with all other European soldiers I have seen, they lacked the intelligence and smartness of the American regulars."

"I was much struck with the perfect condition of the troops and the efficiency of the commissariat arrangements and general organization. I have never seen such close attention paid to the smallest details."

"The infantry movements, too, were equal to those of the best American